NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT. EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING. NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway,-Epith WALLACK'S THEATER, Broadway, -WILD OATS

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway. -- RAST LYNNE LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE, Broadway .- JESSIE MC

NEW BOWERY THEATRE. Bowery .- OLD HOUSE ON THE Brings - Marries Have - Aldre May. BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery-INCOMAR-THE ROSE OF

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.— WARLD'S COM. NUTT, LIVING HIPTOPOTABUS, &c., LOUIS.—SHABOW ON THE WALL—Afternoon and Eve BRYANTS' MUNSTRELS. Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad was.—Evelopian Songs, Bublesques, Dances, &c.—How Ann You, Greenbacks? WOOD'S MINSTREL HALL, 514 Broadway.-ETHIOPIAN

IRVING HALL, Irving place.—Public Lever or GEN. THE NEW IDEA. 485 Brondway .- Sones, Busiesques, HOPE CHAPEL, 720 Broadway-MacEvor's HIPERNI-

AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 444 Broadway.-BALLETS. PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.Open daily from 10 A. M. ill 19 P. M.

HOOLEY'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.-ETRIOPIAN

New York, Thursday, April 2, 1863. THE SITUATION.

The Sunflower expedition has returned to the Mississippi river. The rebels had so obstructed the channel that no progress could be made through it. An attempt was made by the enemy to hem in the fleet by obstruction front and rear, but the infantry succeeded in releasing the vessels after some skirmishing.

The rebel account of the naval battery fight at Port Hudson has been received. It is interesting, but at the same time contains several false statements. The speering allusion to the Richmond is proved to be entirely false by our own correspondent's account, published on Tuesday, he being on that vessel during the whole engagement. There was no offer of " surrender" made by any officer on board the Richmond, nor did they "appeal to the batteries to cease firing." Due allowance must therefore be given to the whole statement as regards its veracity.

General Gilmore attacked the rebels near Somerset, Ky., and drove them before him after a sharp fight of about six hours. The Union loss was about

The rebel General Bragg has forwarded a despatch to headquarters at Richmond relative to the capture of Union troops at Brentwood, Tenn. Brentwood is a station on the Nashville and Decatur Railroad, ten miles from Nashville and nine

Captain A. C. Webster, who had been tried as a Union spy and ultimately condemned to death for breach of parole, nearly succeeded in making his escape from Castle Thunder, Richmond, on the 27th ult. He was, however, retaken.

General Halleck has officially complimented Colonel Connor, of the Third California Volunteers, for the callant and heroic conduct of his command at Bear river.

It is reported from Yorktown that a rebel force, said to be 20,000 strong, are in front of Williams burg, Va., threatening an attack. General Keyes at once left for the scene of action on receipt of the intelligence.

THE LEGISLATURE.

the State Senate yesterday the bill allowing soldiers in the army from this State to vote by proxy at our State elections was passed, by nineteen yeas to seven nays. Third readings were ordered on the bills to extend the terms of office of the heads of our city departments to four years. to enable the Croton Aqueduct Board to acquire additional land on the upper end of New York Island, for the purpose of extending water facilities; to incorporate the New York Dry Goods Clerks' Early Closing Association, and relative to the New York Juvenile Asylum. The special committee having in charge the Broadway Railroad held a session yesterday, and took evidence in reference to the incorporators named in the bill; but no facts of any great importance were elicited.

In the Assembly the resolutions adopted by the Senate on the provious evening, in reference to the payment of the quarterly instalment of the State debt interest, was taken up, and the House receded from the position it had previously taken, and adopted the Senate's resolutions by a vote of eighty-three to twenty-one. By this it is provided that only foreign creditors shall be paid in coin. The domestic holders of New York State securities will, therefore, receive their interest in United States Treasury notes. The Assembly passed a number of bills, including those incorporating the Hudson and Harlem Rivers Canal Company, authorizing the extension of the bulkhead line established by law of the streets between West Fourteenth and Thirty-first streets, the Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill and the Supply bill. The bill amending the Revised Statutes relative to assessments was defeated. The bill to appoint commissioners to adjudicate certain cases on the Court of Appeals calendar was again under consideration, when an interesting debate took place on the policy of electing judges by the people.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The State election took place in Rhode Island vesterday. The entire republican Union ticket for Governor, Members of Congress and the Legislature was elected.

The match between Heenan and King, for the championship of England, was completed in London on the 17th of March. Both men were present on the occasion. They are to fight for one thousand pounds sterling a side and the belt. One hundred pounds sterling a side of the money

average number of deserters from each of the Ohio regiments now in the field is about one hundred and sixty.

At the meeting of the Board of Education last evening it was reported that the Committee on the Free Academy requested the librarian of that institution to resign. His resignation was recolved at their next meeting succeeding, and an other librarian appointed at the salary of the former one-\$1,500 a year. Beyond the routine business of the Board nothing further of the slight est importance transpired till the Board adjourned.

An unknown man, about sixty years of age, was found dead in the unoccupied cellar of No. 213 Ninth avenue yesterday. The flesh had been all gnawed from the bones by the rats, and there was nothing left but a mere skeleton. It is suppoted that thereased fell into the cellar accidently. sed being moable to help bimself was literally

caten to death by vermin. Coroner Ranney held

The excitement yesterday in Wall street was on gold which rose to 160, closing 159% bid. The amount business done was very large indeed. Exchange was 171% a 172. Money was very easy indeed. Stocks were uniformly better, and the tone of the market was

There was much more firmness in the market for cotton estorday, sales having been made of 1,200 bales at 72c.
74s. for middings. Flour advanced 5c. a 15c., and corn but was quiet. There was considerable activity in pro grocery trade was not very brisk, but prices were tend-ing upward. Whiskey was firm, with moderate sales. Light transactions were reported in other articles. Freights were improving.

The War-What is the Administration

Gold went up yesterday in Wall street to fiftyeight per cent premium. The fact may be embarrassing to Mr. Chase; but it hardly needs an explanation. The "great expectations" of the country some weeks ago of substantial victories close at hand over the armed forces of the rebellion have come to nothing. The operations against Vicksburg and Port Hudson thus far have resulted only in failures, losses and disappointments. Our land and naval forces assigned to the work of reducing Charleston and Savannah appear to be waiting for " something to turn up" in their favor in some other quarter, and General Hooker still remains fast in the mud on the Rappahannock. East and West our fleets and armies remain

stationary, or are baffled in all their aggressive movements. We are supposed to have an army of seven hundred thousand men in the field, and from four to five hundred vessels of war of all sorts. How are these tremendous forces hestowed? For, while it appears that the army of Gen. Banks may be too weak to make a deliberate assault upon the rear of Port Hudson, and while General Grant, in the absence of an overwhelming pressure of troops, is compelled to resort to all sorts of tedious experiments of strategy against Vicksburg, it also appears that General Rosecrans, so far from being able to advance, is really in some danger from the possibility of an attack by a rebel army vastly superior in numbers to his own. We infer that President Lincoln is satisfied that in the aggregate he has soldiers enough, from the fact that he has not taken a single step to strengthen his armies through the Conscription act; but still the unsatisfactory reports from the South of the last few days are beginning to create the impression in the public mind that the campaign of this spring and summer will fall lamentably short of the promises of the government and the late reasonable expectations of the country.

We were amused for some time with the idea that the rebels were about to evacuate Vicksburg; but that conjecture is at length set at rest. Next we are told that it is the opinion of General Dix, at Fortress Monroe, that the rebels at Richmond are actually engaged in the preliminary business which indicates their evacuation of their Confederate capital. Deserters from the rebel army are reported as bringing some positive intelligence to this effect. General Hooker, however, it is said, has no faith in these wonderful reports; and he is in a position to know whether there is or is not a rebel army of some magnitude on the opposite hills of the Rappahannock. The simple truth is that Richmond, in the East, and Vicksburg and Port Hudson, in the West, are the most im portant of the strongholds of the rebellion, and that they will not be evacuated without a stub-

Had General McClellan last fall been allowed to remain even a week longer at the head of the Army of the Potomac he would, in all probability, have cleared the way to Richmond; for while he was close upon the rear of Lee, on the eastern flank of the Blue Ridge, he had Jackson on the western side cut of, with the occupation by our troops of the mountain passes through which only he could come to the timely support of Lee. That golden opportunity, however, having been lost, it may be useless to dwell upon it. We are called upon to deal with the matter as it now stands. Why, then, does not General Hooker advance? We remember the outcry that was raised last spring against the inactivity of McClellar What are the causes, then, which still detain General Hooker on the Rappahannock, when he poasts himself that he has "the finest army on the planet?" We think it likely that he is detained by the superior powers at Washington, and they are pursuing a military policy which it is vain for ordinary mortals to attempt to comprehend.

We cannot, however, discard the suspicion that the ruling powers of the Cabinet have been devoting too much of their attention of late to the petty spring elections of Rhode Island and Connecticut, and too little to the active business of the war, for the accomplishment of any im portant results. But as little Rhode Island has at length disposed of her election difficulty, and as Connecticut will shortly do so, may we not hope that an active prosecution of the war, including a Monitor or two in the Mississippi river, will then be undertaken? We would respectfully ask of President Lincoln himself, is not this a reasonable demand?

ANARCHY APPROACHING-HENRY WILSON TO FERNANDO WOOD .- Senator Wilson, of Massachuetts, publishes in one of the Boston journals a very violent and abusive letter to Fernando Wood, of New York, which is ornamented by such expressions as the following:-"False, wickedly, wantonly and infamously false;" " foul, shameless and damnable libel;" "bern of ignorance or of falsehood;" "equally malicious, deceptive, mischievous;" "reckless hand of malignant demagogueism;" "foul, wicked and shameless calumny;" "give the lie to the accusation;" "partisan malignity;" "blindness and madness;" "folly, madness and wickedness," and so on to the end of the chapter. Now, Mr. Wood and Mr. Wilson are delegates to the next Congress. Of course they will be two of the leaders of the nation. How long will the republic last-how long will society last-if discussions are to be carried on with this spirit and in this form?

TILTON ON GREELEY .- Parson Tilton is out in a very severe letter upon poor Greeley, all about the nigger. We like this fight. We hope it will go on. As Tilton is too strong for Greeley, and uses his logic mercilessly, we think that we shall take the Tribune philosopher's side. Really, it appears to us that Greeley's intellect is breaking down. We remember that poor Greeley started his Fourierite doctrines, a very few years ago, with considerable force, oreanizing Fourierite phalanxes and trying to give the affair a practical ture. But before many months the phalanxes broke down, and Greeley broke down with them. Is niggerism to have a similar finale?

Partr!-Lord Lyons, in his unique and curious despatch to Eari Russell, published a day or two ago, says that the leaders of the democratic party called upon him last November and gave him all sorts of remarkable information. Now, who are these leaders? Who appointed them!

Or are they self-appointed? In thinking over the prominent politicians in this State at that time we find that the following gentlemen are most likely to be considered

Prince John Van Buren. James T. Brady.

Judge Daly. August Belmont (one of the owners of the

S. M. L. Q. X. Y. Z. Barlow (another owner of the World).

Judge Barnard (another World proprietor). Fernando Wood (owner of the World; since

Ben. Wood (proprietor of the bones of th

John Clancy (a very important Leader). Dennis O'Dougherty (of the Five Points and

the World). John Andersen (leading tobacconist and

World owner). Now will Lord Lyons please inform us whether all or any of these gentlemen called upon him as democratic leaders? If so, what ore their credentials? Who chose them as leaders? Who authorized them to speak for the democracy? The subject is interesting and important, and any information concerning it

will be valuable. Another Proclamation to Put Down the REBELLION.-Poor Greeley and the other abolitionists have persuaded our amiable and honest President, good old Abe Lincoln, to issue everal proclamations to put down the rebellion in ninety days. The last proclamation was designed to liberate all the slaves of the South, because they gave the principal aid and support to the rebels; but this proclamation has failed even before the ninety days are up. One more proclamation will do the business however, if the abolitionists can only get the President to issue it. Let a splendid proclamation be published freeing all the beautiful women of the South from the thraldom of their rebel husbands. Let these women be divorced and set upon their legs, like the strong-minded sisters down East. This will settle Jeff. Davis & Co. The Southern women now give the rebels much more aid, comfort and support than the slaves ever did. They furnish lint, bandages and attendance at the hospitals; shirts, trowsers, soeks and mittens for the army and little rebel babies who will fill up the rebel ranks if the war lasts long enough. Now if the slaves of rebels should be freed, why not free the wives of rebels? Divorce the Southern women, and the rebellion can easily be put

THE CHEVALIER FORNEY AND STRONG MINDER WOMEN.-The Chevalier Forney thinks the campaign in Connecticut is much more important than the campaigns in Virginia and Tennessee. Very well; why don't the Chevalier send a few more strong minded women like Anna Dickerson down to Connecticut to stump the State like grenadiers? Has not poor Greeley a few such ladies on hand? Hurry them off. They can talk, even if they can't vote.

A CHANGE IN THE WAR DEPARTMENT.-It IS rumored in Washington that Secretary Stanton will soon leave the War Department, and General Butler be appointed in his place. We are afraid the rumor is too good to be true. Whatever General Butler may have been in New Crleans, he would certainly make a most efficient Secretary of War. At any rate, any change would be for the better.

NEWS FROM FORTRESS MONROE.

The Caspalties in the Affair at Williamsburg-The Rebels Reported in Force Before the Town, &c.

FORTRESS MONROE, March 21, 1863. The following are the casualties of the fight at Wil-

Willed Privates Jarob Wavel and Edward Stein Wounded-Lieutenant John P. Wenzell, privates H. V Swiss, Adam McCrook, Joseph Wilson and Edward Taylor.

Missing—Corporals Joseph Allen and Frederick Lander, erivates Win. Allenson , Andrew Arnold , G. N. Browne Owen Kilkirk, James Mulgrew, Wm. Scott, Frederick Curry and Patrick Sullivan.

The United States genboat Mahaska sailed from York

town last Tuesday to join the blockading squadron in the

The above is from the Yorktown Caroline General Keyes arrived at Fortress Monroe this morning from Washington, and on learning of the state of affairs at Williamsburg left immediately for his command (at Yorktown) on the steamboat C W. Thomas, which was

placed at his special command. We learn from Yorktown to-day that the rebei forcostwenty thousand strong it is stated—are in front of Wil-liamsburg, threatening an attack which is expected at

Colonel Ludlow arrived from City Point to-day, and re a load o' exchanged political, citizen and war prisoners. oon, and after auchoring abreast of the fortress fired a

The Khode Island Election OF THE REPUBLICAN UNION TICKET.

PROVIDENCE, April 1, 1863. The triumph of the republican Union candidates is com-plete. Mr. Smith is elected Governor, and Mesers. Jeneks and Dixon members of Congress by handsome majorities. Their supporters have a large majority in both bouses of

PROVIDENCE, April 1-Midnight. The republican Unionists have carried every county it the State and every town in the eastern Congressions district except Newport. James Y. Smith is elected Governor by about 2,800 majority. Thomas A. Jeneks is elected to Congress from the eastern district by about 1,900 majority. Nathan F. Dixon is elected from the western district by about 900. The Legislature stands on joint bailet: for the supporters of Mr. Smith, 78; for his

San Francisco, April 1, 1863. The excitement continues in Napa and Solano counties It is believed that the many secessionists have a secret organization, and are contempisting some hostile movent. Many loyal citizens have armed themselves. Gen. Point to increase the Benecia garrison. Nothing but reck lessness, amounting to insanity, could mince the second sionists to make any hostile demonstrations in this State.

The Assembly has passed a bill punishing privateers and aiders of treasonable enterprises, fixing the death

and aiders of treasonable three populars,

During the month of March 200 gold, silver and coppor
min ng companies were organized in San Francisco for the
avowed purpose of developing mines in California, Nevada and Northwestern Moxico, baving a nominal capital
of upwards of \$80,000,000.

Sailod—Ship Lock Out, Manzanilla. Legal tenders, 62.

The Welland Canal. TORONTO, April 1, 1863.

The Weiland Canal will be open for navigation on the

Fast day has been postponed to the 30th of a postponed with the matheal fast day.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, April4, 1863. CABINET COUNCIL.

The President and the Secretary of the Treasury and the Secretary of War were closeted together at the War Department nearly all day. THE GOVERNMENT BONDS.

The delay in filling orders for the five-twenty bonds arises solely from the impossibility of precuring the impressions from the engraver. During the last week the Register of the Treasury has filled every order to the utmost extent of the bonds provided. Not only the Register, but the whole force of clerks, have worked might and day while the blank bonds were at hand to supply the subscriptions. It is expected that a sufficient quantity THE NATIONAL BANKING SYSTEM.

The Treasury Department will soon issue a circular containing full information to those desirous of organizempanies under the recently enacted banking and national currency law. Numerous applications have already been made, some specifying the amount of capi-tal, while others are deficient in this particular.

NO OFFICIAL NEWS FROM VICESBURG Notwithstanding the confirmation contained in the Catro despatch of the rebeliroport of the attempted passage of the batterres at Vicksburgby two of our gunboats, and the sinking of one and damaging of another, the Navy Department is yet without information in regard to the affair, and do not fully credit it.

THE PROBABLE EVACUATION OF VIRGINIA BY THE

REBELS.
The evidence of deserters and others that the rubels are really preparing to evacuate Virginia, and to fall back to some point further South, is attracting a good deal of the public attention, and many persons here are disposed to give it some credence. Suicidal as such a policy would seem to be to the rebel cause, there is reason to believe that the government is in possession of some confirmatory information upon this subject which has not been made public. The difficulty of supporting the immense army necessary to maintain their position in that State and at the same time feed the great body of non-combatants within its limits is well known to be almost insurmountable. By crowding as many this latter class within its limits as possible

and then abandoning the State, they can of course throthe burden of their support upon this, as past experience has proved to them that they will not be permitted to starve while within our lines. On the other hand the moral effect of such an evacuation would be so great against them that it could only be resolved upon as st desperate resort. In the meantime, there is abun dant evidence that a strong force remains opposite on dence of an intention to allow an unepposed advance by

CAPTURE OF THE SCHOONER JANE MORLEY, WITH CONTRABAND GOODS, A REBEL MAIL AND A PARTY OF SECESSIONISTS.

The schooner Jane Morley, formerly Le Founytil, of Balboat wharf to day in tow of a tug, having been sent up She had been engaged in the contraband traffic which finds its way between the rebels in Maryland and Virginia, across the Potomac, near the extremity of the penin ila, between the Potomac and the Rappahanno party of twenty-five contrabandists were captured on board, including several ex-Washingtonians of notoriety. The contraband goods captured make a very extensive plie on the wharf and attracts much attention. It embraces a large amount of supplies of quinine, morphine, confederate uniforms, buttons, infernal machines of novol construction, army blankets, forty cases of boots and sheas, lucifer matches, soap, coffee, and three large mail bags containing small packages and some 1,300 lotters to par ties in Virginia and North Carolina.

compromise various parties in this city and in Maryland and the development of the underground operations of the robels which they disclose will prove of material ser-

A smoking cap, dressing gown and pair of slippers gifts to Jeff. Davis from his lady admirers in Washington, were among the articles; also a head dress, a brilliantly colored Balmeral, and half a dozen finely embroidered andkerchiets, gifts to Mrs. Davis. The boxes are mostly consigned to the care of Trait, Sael & Co., Richn ear also cipher designations, which, with the letters taken will serve to show the real parties concerned

THE FIRST COMPTROLLER OF THE TREASURY First Comptroller of the Treasurer Robert W. Taylor, though confirmed at least a mouth ago, has not yet cater

TULLABONA, March 27, 1863. To General S. Coorge, A. and I. G.:— General Van Dorn reports that General Forrest made a successful visit to Brentwood with his division. He burnt

the bridge and took all the property and arms, and cap-tured eight hundred prisoners, including thirty-five offi-cers. He lost three killed and five wounded.

ANOTHER ATTEMPTED ESCAPE OF WEBSTER.

[From the Beldmond Enquiror, March 20.]
The notorious Captain A. C. Webster, who has been confined in Castle Thunder for some time past on a charge of murder, and was lately condemned to be hiney for breach of his parole, made another nearly successful attempt to escape from his cell, in the third story of his pricon, on Friday might last. He had been placed in irons, manacles and anklets, with a ball chained to his legs, and an armed guard stationed in the apartment. On the night above mentioned, when the guard was stiting at the foot of the bed, Webster, mysteriously divested of his shackles, sprang suddenty upon him; but the guard, successfully evading him, raised his gun and pulled trigger. Fortunately for Webster, the cap only exploded, in the next moment he had opened the window and leaped out, breaking his ankles by the fall on the pavement, notwithstanding which he jumped up and as matthy as possible commenced hopping away, when the sentinel of the beat fired up in but missed him. He was, however, soon overtaken and brought back to his confinement, which he will not likely leave again until he goes to death.

RESEL CONTEMPT FOR THE CONNECTICUT PRACE PAC

REBEL CONTEMPT FOR THE CONNECTICUT PRACE PACTION—THE TELEGRAPH LINES, STO.

The Richmond Enquirer of the 30th ult. contains a long leader on the disorganization which it affects to believe is going on in the loyal States and clites, Connecticut as an example in point. It says:—

"No State in all the enemy's country went more forlous ly into the crusade for our subjugation and ruin than that, community of clockmakers, pediers and schoeimeres. Now it reems an election is to come off amongst those folks on the 1st of April, on whose issue perhaps will depend other elections in other States, and to which, accordingly, the anxious eyes of all Northern crushers of the reballion are directed. A Democratic Convention in Connecticut has nominated for Governor a Mr. Seymour, and in one of its resolutions declare that the time can be restored by the amount and alone. So much they have found out but they think they know another way to restore the Union, as appears from Mr. Seymour's own speech during the canvass."

It then quoter from Mr. Seymour's speech, stating that the Union could not be restored by force of arms but by the force of reason, and continues:—

It then quotes from Mr. Seymour's speech, stating that the Union could not be restored by force of arms but by the ferce of reasen, and continues.—

"Most people having any good cause to vindicate try reason first and force afterwards, but Connecticut, thinking her faction the stronger, first went to war, and now, finding it unprofitable, for your Yankee hates what don't pay, wishes to have recourse to reason. The time has now arrived, says the resolution, to abandon the monstrous failacy. It is time to spare mankind; but they have taken care at the same time to make it clear that they are not for peace, only for an armistice, to try the effect of reason—that is, intrigue and corruption, then, if reason fail, why the armed hand is to be tried again. Mankind is to be spared no more; were must be made to pay. Reader, excuse us, we cannot express a natural movement of scorn in speaking of these creatures. Nay, we save the opinion that it is good to cherish and cultivate a little whole-some disdain in contemplating the mean disappointment of those speculators in war when they find that they have invested in a non-paying business, and that it is time to wind up the bad concern."

The same paper also notices a measure from Jeff. Davis to the rebel Congress in repay to a resolution calling for information in regard to the telegraph lines within the limits of the rebel States, with a view to their seizure and future control and management by the robel government. In his response Jeff. Invise expresses a doubt whether the present is an opportune time so largely to increase the administrative labors of the Executive Department. The article commenting on this, opposes the preject, and expresses the hope that this will be the end of the matter, winding up with an extract from a Petersburg paper also strongly in opposition to it.

Morgan's fight with the federals was at Million, on the

Morgan's fight with the federals was at Milton, on the 20th. They advanced in order to draw out our forces from Liberty, but they were compelled to fall back to Murfress boro. There is daily skirmishing on the Shelbyville pike.

MURDERS AT MANCHESTER, VA.

Two murders have recensly been committed in Manchester, opposite Richmond, on the James river. The perpetrators belong to — division now stationed in that vicinity. The first victim was S. H. Schruggs, a peaceable citizen of Manchester. The same is said of the second victim, whose name is not given.

The State Associated Press.

Allow, April 1, 1863.

At the annual meeting of the State Associated Press, held at Utica to-day, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—President, J. C. Cuylor, of Albany, Secretary and Treasurer, E. H. Roberts, of Utica, Executive Committee, James Warren, of Buffale; J. K. Lanair, of Seracuse, and J. N. Francis, of Tro.

A GRAND FAINTING BY AN ANTHONA ABTIST.
The Legislature of the State of Obio, wishing to crassment the rotunda of the new State Capitol at Columbus ordered from Mr. W. H. Powell a large painting, the sub

ject of which was to be " Perry's Victory on Lake Erie." This battle, gained by Commodore Perry, was fought within the waters of Ohio, and that State benefitted beyand all others from its results. It was deemed a fitting tribute to the memory of the gallant Perry that some commemoration of his great achievement should exist in the Capitol of the State which he saved from the ravages

The artist entrusted with this mission has chosen to The artist catrusted with this mission has chosen to represent Commodore Perry at the moment when he left his own crippled and disabled ship—the Lawrence—to take command of the Niagara, which wessel had eccaped unharmed. Upon a large canvass, sixteen feet by twelve, is represented a boat just leaving the Lawrence. In this boat are Commodore Perry and his young brother Alexander, who, aged twelve, was middle to the Commodore with the commodore in the commodore in the commodore who was not the commodore who was not the commodore when the commodore were the commodore when the commodore when the commodore were were the commodore when the commodore were the commodore when th a middy in the Commodore's ship; a coxswain who is steering, five sailors bending to their oars, and one man pushing off a mass of spars, sails and cordage floating

The figure of Commodore Petry is, of course, the prominent object in the painting. Standing erect and bareheaded, he is pointing to the Niagara, seen at a distance, with other American vessels, most effectively and naturally grouped. The Commodore's handsome face is lighted up with just such a look as a bold, determined man would wear in such a moment. There is no frowning, no defiance, beaming from his clear, hair curied by the breeze around the broad open brow, the cassable representing a most attractive man. Cling-ing to the Commodore, his young brother, the child Alexander, is beseeching him to be seated. They are under fire, and the boy fears for the safety of the Com modere. The cexswain, steering the boat, points also to a seat. Like the child, he fears that his officer is too much exposed. The men are steadily pulling their oars, all save a negro, who shrinks with terror depicted in his countenance. A shot has carried away his oar. The artist has succeeded admirably in depicting the sailors. One—a large, florid, gray haired man—is gazing at his officer with a look expressive of admiring confidence, which exactly chimes with the feelings you experience is looking at the Commodore Two of the men are wounded. One is deathly pale; the blood trickles down upon his sleeve from a gash in the head;

It is but justice to the artist to say that in composine the group in the boat he has achieved a masterpiece of drawing, free from all taint of exaggeration, lifelike to a degree, and, from its very simplicity, intensely dramatic.

The coloring is admirable. The water is so naturally painted one almost expects to see the boat toss and pitch with the waves.

to conform to all those details the observance of which beirgy the true artist. As regards the likeness of the Commodore he has consulted survivors of that memorable naval combat—persons who were with Perry. Dr. Parsons and Captain Champlain, eye witnesses of the event and companions of the Commodore, pro nounce the resemblance to him perfect. Mrs. Francis Vinten, a daughter of the Commodore, visited this paint ing, and was deeply affected by its resemblance to the

which is truly affecting. The face of the child mid-dy, beseeching his brother to be seated, is touching in its earnestness and beauty. Placed in that boat-and it is historical that he did accompany the Commodore—the fair child, by contrast with those bronzed, bearded men, ged rock. We have not space to enter into the many rable painting. We can but add that, familiar with like works of the most celebrated European artists, we deem Mr. Powell's painting worthy to proud of his production, and the country proud of the

General McClellan visited Mr. Powell's studio a few days since. He was struck with the merit of the work in question, and praised it in the warmest terms. Mr. Powell is at present making his studies for an equestrian picture of Gen. McClellan, to be placed in the Governor's Room of our City Hall. We believe this will be the firs instance of an American artist attempting such a work.

The Great Wrestling Match at Mozart

Hail.

The excitement which had long been growing in sporting circles concerning the wrestling match between Lieut Ainsworth and Moore culminated last Tuesday evening at Mozart Hall, where the contested point of superiority was positively decided.

manner by a delegation from the elite of the "fistic" fra ternity samong whom; we remarked the young old man Tovee and the jecund Lazarus, a decided "heavy weight," the former officiating as "Master of the Ceremonies" and the latter as timekeeper. In eager response to the call of "time" the wrestlers stepped upon the stage and the preliminary formalities were gone through with.

Both men were muscular and well formed, though the advantage in strength was undoubtedly on the side of Moore, who is of that class of men who combine weight with aginty and strength with skill. Answorth, however, was rather slim built, or at least seemed so, in contrast

Arrest of the Young Robber of Weston & Dortie.

lorent Cox, the young man who stole \$10,000 in gold from Weston & Dortic, New York, was arrested here last night. Officers Cowieson and McBride, of this city, night. Officers Cowieson and McBride, of this city, recovered \$170 and two gold watches. Cox came to Albany on the night of the robbery, with Peter and Michael Burns. Cox went to Bunklo, and returned Monday night. He was tracked by a young man named McGuire, who informed the police. The police say all the parties are thieres. Cox refuses to account for the money; but the police hope to recover the greater portion of it.

About \$8,000 in gold, stolen by young Cox from Weston, Portic & Co., was recovered by the police to-day.

Boston, April 1, 1865. Information has been received from St. John, N. B. that Windsor river is open to Windsor, N. S., and that communication with Hailfax, by steamer across the lay of Fundy, and up Windsor river to Windsor, and though by railroad to Hailfax, is resumed. The steamer Em-peror has commenced her trips between St. John and Windsor.

IMPORTANT FROM ALBANY.

STREET, ROTHING

Foreign Holders of State Stocks to be Paid in Specie and Domestic Creditors in Currency—The Assembly Concurs in the Senate Resolutions-Passage of the Albany and Susquehanna Bill and the Hudson and Harlem Rivers Canal Bill-Soldiers' Voting Bill in the Sc-nate-Investigation in Reference to the Corporators of the Broadway Rail-

ALBANY, April 1, 1863. The month of April has come in quite cool and blin ng-more like the 1st of March than the 1st of April. It had better come now than by-and-by, if we must be

The Senate resolutions relative to the paym the interest on the State debt in coin were taken up in the Assembly this morning. Considerable de bate arose, and nearly every one who spoke on the question was strongly opposed to pay ing any of the banks which have suspended specie payment in specie. In fact, the debate showed that there xists a bitter feeling against the banks. Were the bank of the State, as a class, required to ask for any jectals tion this winter, they would have a rough time.

The first vote taken in the Assembly this morning was

on a motion of Mr. Van Buren to pay the entire interest due on the State debt in specie. This was voted down by 27 ayes to 68 nays. Mr. Dean moved the following as a substitute for the resolutions.—That the interest accruing on all of the State debt on the first day of April, 1865, be paid in gold or silver, except such portion therol as held by banks other than savings banks, and such portion

paid in gold or silver, except such portion thered as is held by banks other than savings banks, and such portion as is held by banking associations existing under the laws of this state and by individual bankers doing business under the deneral Panking have this State.

Thu was debated at much length on both sides. A vote was that yeached on Mr. Bean's substitute, and it was lost by a vote of 50 to 61—democrats in the silicrative, and the republicans in the negative.

The vote was then taken on the resolution adopted by the Senate last night. The resolution was concurred in by the following vote—Yeas Si, nays 21. This sectice the question at issue, and decides that all American citizens who look any of the State stocks of the State of New York on which the quarterly interest matures to day shall be paid in currency—greenbacks and bank bills—whitst all foreigners shall be paid in specie. No man has any business to be a citizen of the United States, and be rich enough to own stocks of the State of New York, under this decision.

The wording of the resolution is such that it applies only to the interest failing due ti-day. The Legislature, however, adjourns before another, quarterly interest day comes around, and there is not the least prospect of it taking any action on the matter before it adjourns. This leaves the matter in the hands of the State officers. They are in favor of paying interest in specie, but they will hardly dare to take any different course from that laid down by the Legislature for the April interest. They will consider this decision of the Legislature as establishing a precedent, which they will follow as long as gold commands a promium, or until otherwise ordered by some subsequent Legislature. The domestic holders of the State stocks can therefore now make up their minds that the state will not pay them any specie for their interest this year.

Several bils were read the third time and passed in the

their minds that the state will not pay them any species for their interest this year.
Several bills were read the third time and passed in the Assembly this morning. Among them, was a bill to extend the streets or property between west Fourteensh street and Thirty first street to the buildhead line formerly on ablished by law.

The Albany and Susquehanna Railroad bill was read the third time and passed, receiving seventy cight affirmative votes. A point of order was raised that the bill was a two-thirds bill, and therefore had not received the requisite yote. The Speaker decided that the point was not well taken, and that the bill was a majority bill.

This is the same decision that hus been every year made by the Speaker of the Assembly, including Littlejohn and Raymond.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, and

made by the Speaker of the Assembly, including Littlejohn and Raymond.

An appeal was taken from the decision of the Chair, and
the decision of the Speaker was austained by more than
a two-thirds vote.

The Hodson and Harlem Rivers Canai Company bill
also passed the Assembly by a very large vote.

The bill amending the charter of the city of New York
relative to heads of departments in the city of New York
was ordered to a third reading in the Senate. Most of the
session of that body was taken up in the consideration of
the bill relative to soldiers voting through powers of
attorney, their votes to be cast by virtue of this
power of stroney in the district where they resided be
fore calliding. There were some two hours speat in discussing the question. A vote was finally reached,
and the bill pessed the Senate by nineteen the seven of
our army into political cancuses—in the Assembly.
Should it become a law the army is certainly destroyed
for all fighting purposes.

In a special committee the senate, to report complete, held a session to take testimony in reference to the uncorporators in the bill. One witness only was gone through with, who knew about one-third of the incorporators named in the bill. His testimony show of that a few of the number were relatives to some of the Senators; but no facts were elicited proving that they really represented any Senators further than what may be implied from the fact of their being relative. The the Senators; but no facts were end further than what really represented any senators further than what he implied from the fact of their being relatives.

the Constitution-The Police Bill, &c.

ALBANY, April 1—10 P. M.
The special Committee on the Broadway Railroad held another session this afternoon, to ascertain who the con

porators are, &c.

Mr. McCleilan, of the Twenty third street line, concluded his testimony, which showed that neither his line nor the Fifth avenue line was represented in the bill, and that there were only three or four names in the bill that ne recognized as being interested in stage property in the

Ex-Sheriff Kelly and Sheriff Lynch were both placed on the stand. Neither of these gentlemen, with their ex tensive knowledge of men in New York, knew or had ever heard of more than one half of the men camed in the bill. Most of those who were known, however, were

shown to be men of position and worth. Mr. Shannon, representative of the Fifth avenue lue, was sworn. His testimony went to show that that line was one of the most valuable of the single lines to be affected by the road. That line has no person in the bill.

affected by the road. That line has no person in the bill.

The investigation will be continued to-morrow.

The Assembly had under consideration the resolutions amending the constitution appointing commissioners to adjudicate cortain cases before the Court of Appeals. The disconsion turned on the system of electing judges by the people. I had supposed that there was not a man in the State who would be found at this day advocating the election of judges by the people, but it seems that there are several issyers in this Assembly who, cotwinstanding the corrown and outrageous ceris that the system of electing judges has brought upon us, stood up and had the effrontery to advocate the elective system.

I find that I am in error in regard to the report on the Metropolitan Police Commissioners. It does not change the number of commissioners. My mistake was made by the amendment automitted to the cummistancers in the bill remains the same as now, nor does the hill legislate any of the commissioners out of office.

The Court of Appenls. ALBANY, April 1, 1803. The Court of Appeals calendar for to-morrow is as fot-

The State Prisoner.

lows :-- 15, 6, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23.

The State Prisoner.

A New BOOS.

[A PERCENTION WITH A DEVIL IN IT.,

TO ENVIN M. SEASTON, Secretary of War, U. S. A.:—

SER—Having considered for some time to whom it was most appropriate to dedicate a work describing the kidnapping of American freemen by arbitrary power, and their incarceration, without trial or the judgment of any court, in military prisons, no one as occurred to my mind who has so well carned the uncervable distinction as yourself of having your name connected imperiability with the infamy of the acts of ourrage, tyramy and despotusm which the book i hereby dedicate to you will publish to the American people.

You it was, sir, who, after setting at liberty the victims immured in Foris Lafayette and Mollenry by your predecessors in tyranity, Messers. Cameron and Seward, and after causing the great heart of the people to lear with by and awell with gratification at this, one of the first of your edicial acts, and exalt in hope that by you the constitution of our country, visitated and abrogated by your predecessors in infanny, would be restreed—you if was, who, after these-conting emotions in the American people that they should again be governed by the constitution of their control and to by the will of a metrican people that

stitution of our country, visited and abrogated by your predecessors in infamy, would be restored—you it was, who after thus-exciting emotions in the American people that they should again be governed by the constitution of their country and not by the will of a partisan, united in your person and committed by your acts the treacherous tyranny of Soward and the arbitrary despotime of america. To you, then, for beyond, and above all others of the monsters which have been begotteneby the Jenne of fasaticism which is causing our country to be devolated, belongs the distinction of connecting your name with this work, not only to live in the memory of the deeds which you have caused to be committed, but to be lopt convery present in the American mind whenever it recurs in time to come to that period in American history when the ownstitution of the United States was first abrogated, when the government of the United States was first abrogated, when

stitution of the United States was first abrogated, when the government of the Union was asbverted, and when the rights and liberties of the American people were trampled like dust beneath the feet of a person clothest is little brief authority, which is used to subvert and destroy that which it should preserve, protect and defend, and who uses as the heal of his despotism you. Edwin M. Station.

In this character, which you have assumed towards the American people, and by your evil deeds to postericy, you will be handed down in this work, and receive as your just reward the creerations and maledictions of those present and future whom you have been the means of depriving of their albertismes of personal rights and political liberty.

I am, sir, one of the many hundred victims of the description of the descriptions.

National Bank of Erie has been organized by M. ord & Co. and sesociates, to commence beginning